

MISS. KATE KANE, the young lady Milwaukee lawyer who distinguished herself a short time ago by throwing a glass of water in Judge Mallory's face, and who was promptly fined by the learned judge for contempt of court, has been rather severely hauled over the coals for her indiscretion by the American press. The *Texas Siftings* says that if Miss Kane is really a lawyer she ought to know that her privilege extends only to throwing dust in the eyes of the Court and jury.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Taku, dating the 16th inst.:—You will be glad to hear that our railway prospects are decidedly looking up. The Foochow transport No. 13, *Hai-Ching*, arrived off the bar yesterday with a lot of the plant of the ill-fated Woosung Railway which she has brought up from Formosa. Another vessel, a sailing ship I hear, is bringing up some more of the material, so we are likely to see the old Woosung plant utilised for the Tientsin and Taku or Tientsin and Peking railway. At all events it is quite evident that the authorities here mean to stir themselves in the matter of railways. After the *Hai-Ching* has discharged her cargo, she will be placed in the hands of the Naval Yard people here to be thoroughly overhauled, and then she will join the *Pai-Yang* squadron. At present this squadron seems to be made a refuge for all the old and played-out Nam Yang ships, such as the *Kang-chi* and *Hai-Ching*, both of which will require about four to six months repairs before they can be made available for service. No other news worth relating, saving rumours of war, and you probably know more on that subject than I can tell you.

We learn that the Canton-Kowloon Wa Hop Telegraph Company's line has been completed for some time, and will probably in the course of a few days be thrown open to the public. Mr. Ho Amei, the director of the enterprise, is at present in Canton conferring with His Excellency the Viceroy on matters of importance connected with the telegraph, and on his return it is expected the new line will be formally declared open. A temporary station has been erected at the small Hakka village directly opposite Stonecutters Island, and communication will be carried on for the present between that terminus and Hongkong by a fast steam launch. As soon as the requisite permission has been obtained from Her Majesty's Government a cable will be laid across the harbour to this city. The whole of the work connected with the construction of the line has been carried out under the personal direction of Mr. F. A. Velschow, *ingénieur de l'Ecole Polytechnique de Danemark*, of the Great Northern Company, who, considering the vast difficulties that have arisen to retard progress, is entitled to great credit for the admirable manner in which he has performed a most arduous duty.

SAYS THE JAPAN MAIL.—As we have once or twice remarked, in all comparisons instituted in this vicinity between the naval forces of Japan and China, it has been the habit to omit consideration of the *personnel* of either service. The gradual increase in the number of ships belonging to China has been carefully noted, apparently with the desire to create an impression that Japan will find it impossible to compete with such maritime strength as her neighbour now mass at any given point. When Shylock said that ships are men, and he sagaciously added that sailors are men; and in the management of a war-fleet more depends upon men, and their quality, than upon the ships engaged. The Japanese have long ago given evidence that they know how to work their own vessels, while no Chinese craft has even ventured from port, we believe, excepting under foreign control or guidance. Nine years since, a small Japanese corvette happened to be between a Chinese frigate of considerable size and a smaller gunboat, in the roadstead of Lianghsia, on the Formosa coast, under circumstances which might have developed into a condition of extreme unfriendliness; and it was interesting to contrast the demeanour and bearing of the different crews. The Japanese were kept in strict discipline, but the expression of their countenances could not be restrained, nor was their conversation among themselves very rigorously suppressed. In spite of their numerical inferiority, and the comparative weakness of their armament, they were as eager for the chance of a fray as if each individual sailor had a private cause of grievance in the Formosa dispute. Their hostile spirit, however, could not be long continued, for the meek and deprecatory attitude of the Chinese gave it nothing to feed upon. Whispering humblyness was their game, for officers and men alike. So the Japanese tars were obliged to possess their souls in contemptuous patience, until the time arrived for the departure of the dragon squadron, when the interchange of a salute became necessary. The utter inability of the Chinese to perform this simply ceremony seemed to drive away all thoughts but derision from the minds of the Japanese. The yellow flag was duly hoisted by twenty-one guns from the corvette *Nishin*, but the big frigate bungled over, the response in the most pitiable way. Six reports were first heard, at intervals varying from two to thirty seconds. Then came a pause of at least three minutes, followed by six more irregular and confused explosions, after which ensued a delay so extended as to excite surprise. A boat was actually started from the *Nishin* to inquire if an accident had occurred, and if help were needed, when six more ill-timed detonations burst forth, succeeded, in the same lubberly fashion, by the final wind up of the remaining discharges. The Japanese officer sent to investigate, learned that the frigate kept only six cannons cleaned and ready for firing, and that the irregularities in time were caused by the unskillfulness or want of practice of the gunners. There was nothing but laughter for the Chinese navy, after that; and the news that several of the sailors were drowned, a few days later, in trying to get ashore at Taku, did not increase the esteem of the Japanese for the seamen of the Middle Kingdom.

INDUSTRIAL WARS.

Industrial wars are not unusual in the history of the world. But they have heretofore been the object of the complement of actual hostilities. One of the projects of the first Napoleon was to close the ports of Europe to English commerce. Of a like character have been the wars waged by Great Britain and France in the Orient. But an industrial war without bayonets may be regarded as rare. It has to be said that civilization is not on the eve of a contest of that character, but at this moment is engaged, at least in one phase of it. Further, if warring counsels are not soon resorted to, it will be certain to assume very wide dimensions. This warfare is not wholly directed against us, though our country, beyond question, is the central figure just now.

The financial necessities of the Civil War forced us to enter on a system of protection which no mere political theorists would ever have been able to set up. The consequences are visible in the multitude of industries that have sprung up all over the land. These industries give employment to millions of hands, old and young and to both sexes. Only one instance need be mentioned—at one blow we captured one-half of the silk trade formerly carried on with France, and bid fair before long to get it all. England, however, has been the greatest sufferer from our fiscal policy. The stagnation which was the result of our monetary troubles was reproduced in England. We rapidly recovered as soon as resumption took place, but England did not. This is the strongest evidence that could be adduced of the fact that our tariff is the prime cause of the falling off in prosperity of that nation. The reason is obvious enough—we are now manufacturing most of the articles once made for us in England.

Efforts have been made from time to time to win us back to the old system. Our good friend, John Bright, has remonstrated with us on the subject. Threats likewise have not been wanting. A party has been developed in England called the Free Trade party. When the place of the Free Trade party was taken by the conventional phrases are laid aside its programme is to make reprisals upon us. But the only place where it thinks a blow can be struck is at cereals. Nothing, however, has been done in that direction and nothing is likely ever to be done. The bottom fact is that England does not produce enough of breadstuffs to feed her people. She might be able to do so if the vast parks and reserves maintained by the Government for their pleasure were divided up and given over to tillage. But that is something that is not likely to happen in our time. It means the total uprooting of the English political and social system. It is not necessary to speculate as to when that great cataclysm is going to occur. Until it takes place, however, England will have to get a large portion of her food supply from the United States. We have rivals in Russia, Egypt, and in India more recently, but they have not been able so far to drive us from the field. To impose a duty on breadstuffs in England would simply be to tax the British public and not exclude the American farmer. The Corn Law duties were repealed in 1846, and a greater disaster than a retrenchment of the revenue of the aristocracy—namely a revolution—was the result. The Corn Law duties were repealed in 1846, and a greater disaster than a retrenchment of the revenue of the aristocracy—namely a revolution—was the result. The Corn Law duties were repealed in 1846, and a greater disaster than a retrenchment of the revenue of the aristocracy—namely a revolution—was the result.

But other nations have since taken part in the struggle. Germany, after the close of the war with France, conceived the idea of crippling the agriculturist. It demonstrated silver with that object in view, but lost much of its gold in the operation. To open once more its factories it resorted to a high tariff, but constructed on the principle of helping along the nobility. Among other things a heavy duty was placed on wheat. In this way we have come in for some side blows in that contest. In addition a raid is being made on American pork which has led our people to unearth the fact that Germany is knitting a large portion of our stockings—a work which we may as well carry on ourselves. If it should be found necessary to hunt up other methods of reprisal the task will not be a very difficult one.

In another part of the field France is also making herself felt. The commercial treaty with England, negotiated originally by Cobden, who exercised as wonderful an influence over the mind of Napoleon III as he did over that of Sir Robert Peel on the question of the repeal of the Corn laws, has not been renewed. France knows well the value of protection. Once she imported all the sugar which she consumed. Now she makes all she wants out of the beet—an idea for which, by the way, she is indebted to Frederick the Great—but we have come in for a side blow here also. France naturally does not like the continuance of the station at Lyons, which is not only a great silk manufacturing centre, but likewise a political volcano. The wine interest similarly is disaffected with our tariff. American porks at present standing the brunt of the fight in France also.

It will thus be seen that, from a variety of causes, we are coming in for thrusts all around. The first fact to be noted is a general reaction toward protection among the more enlightened nations, with a tendency to industrial war, in some cases. If the war should not pass beyond the present stage—no attack, real or feigned, upon bad food and adulteration—great benefit is sure to accrue to humanity. We are in a position to fight on that line with great effect. We have already made a movement in force on the adulterated teas of China and Japan. It is possible for us to pursue the same course toward the adulterated wines not only of France but Germany, and of the olive oils of the former. There is no reason why we should export cottonseed oil to France, when we have cottonseed oil in the South and the olive in California. Better still, we can compel, as in the case of oleomargarine, cottonseed oil to be sold as such—and it is not bad as food in that shape—and olive oil as olive oil.

If the contest should pass from adulteration, now by the way mostly a pretence, to real industrial reprisals, we can take a hand in that form of the game likewise. The United States would not suffer very badly if imports were induced considerably below what they are at present. Probably in no other way can a knowledge of its excellence be brought to the attention of the general public. The United States has long been the paradise of labels. We have been taking back too many of our own productions doctored to suit the national taste. An industrial war apparently is the very thing we want. But we do not propose to precipitate one, unless the underhand discrimination against some of our staples is not abandoned.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. Steamer *Phigaria* left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

The Scottish Oriental Company's steamer *Takhow* left Glasgow on the 17th May, and may be expected to arrive here about the 4th July.

The steamer *Venice* left Sydney for this port, via Queenland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 27th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th July.

JAPAN.

It is said that the new railway from Tokyo to Takahashi will be opened for traffic on the 5th of next month.

It has transpired that the Naval Department proposes to despatch a war-vessel, either *Seki Kan* or *Hiyo Kan*, to watch the tactics during the war which has lately commenced in Annam.

The Union Shipping Association in the capital proposes to establish one hundred and seventy-five branch offices and agencies in the various cities and prefectures.

Sums of money have been granted to some of the officers of the Engineering Bureau of the Home Department in recognition of the assiduity they displayed during the construction of the port of Nobori.

A peculiar kind of paper, manufactured in the Printing Bureau, which is generally used for Public Loan Bonds, has been exported to Italy in quantities. It is said there is likewise a brisk demand for it in America.

It is rumored that the Union Shipping Association in the capital proposes to purchase the steamer *Genfuin*, from Jardine, Matheson & Co., in Yokohama.

Owing to the extraordinary fall in the price of rice and other grain, complaints of the agricultural classes are now loud throughout the Empire.

On the 24th ultimo, a mob of some seventy farmers assembled at Idsumi in the prefecture of Shimane, and threatened to attack a certain Bank there, declaring that the present distress is chiefly due to the existence of such institutions. The rioters were, however, dispersed by the police.

Kobe appears to have at last succeeded in reviving its trade. Considerable settlements of tea have been made during the past few days, while orders are received from foreigners to such an extent that the daily arrivals of the staple are even insufficient to meet the demand.

Mr. Tanga, a barrister at law, at Mayebashi, Gumbi *Kan*, who made himself conspicuous for his attempts to extend popular rights, has been prohibited by the Prefect from discussing and lecturing on any political subject in future, because he delivered, on the 9th instant, a political lecture entitled "There is nothing to be feared in the world."

The number of students to be admitted to the military college this year is 200. Of these 187 will have their expenses paid by the Government, whilst the other 13 will study at their own expense; of the former, 140 will undergo the infantry training—30 gunnery—to cavalry and engineering. The thirteen studying at their own expense have all entered the infantry branch.

A list has recently been published showing that the total number of hot springs in Japan is 1,082. Kumamoto (Kishito) is the best furnished of all the prefectures. It has 185 springs. Fukushima is next, with 110, and then follow, at long intervals, Nagano and Akita, with 58 and 55 respectively.

The steamer which recently arrived at this port, named the *Patricia*, and which has been purchased by the Union Shipping Company, has hoisted the Japanese flag and is now called the *Yechigo-Maru*. The Company have lost no time in placing their most recent acquisition on the berth, as she sails hence to-day for Hakodate, and we understand that Captain Jones, late in command of the *Sakura-Maru*, has taken charge of the new steamer, which is, by all accounts, eminently suited for the trade for which she is required.

The Mitsui Bishi Company have lost another steamer, making the third during the past twelve months, and the sixth since 1871. Information was received in Tokyo on the 12th instant to the effect that the *Sumida Maru*, Captain Hubert, while on a voyage from Hongkong to Kobe, went ashore on a group of rocks near Futagashima, an island in the Genki Nada on the north-west coast of the province of Chikuzen. Explicit details are not yet to hand, but the telegram speaks of the vessel being full of water, so that few hopes of saving her are entertained. A steamer was immediately despatched from Kobe to her assistance, and another from Yokohama on the 16th instant. The accident is reported as having occurred at 2 o'clock a.m. on the 15th instant. If this be the case, it would appear that Captain Hubert attempted the passage of the Shimonoaki Strait during the night, a most dangerous operation and one which, if we are rightly informed, is generally deprecated by mariners on this coast. The spot where the *Sumida* went ashore is some five or six miles north of the Shimonoaki Light, and being outside the Strait is unfavorably situated for salvage operations. Much sympathy is felt for the Mitsui Bishi Company, whose management of their fleet certainly deserves better fortune than has lately fallen to their lot.—*Japan Weekly Mail*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—The M. M. Co's steamer *Irassady*, with the next French mail, left Saigon this morning, at 5 a.m., and is due here on the 30th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The two direct steamers, with the Indian mails, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant, and are due here on or about the 4th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.—The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th proximo.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER.)	
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.85
Thermometer—4 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—10 A.M.	78
Thermometer—10 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
(TO-DAY.)	
Barometer—9 A.M.	29.85
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.85
Thermometer—9 A.M.	80
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Minimum (Wet bulb)	78

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE" Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [509]

To-day's Advertisements.



CHIARI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

AND PERFORMING ANIMALS!

THIS EVENING, AT NINE P.M.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

WITH THE FOLLOWING NOVELTIES.

TUMBLING ON THE CARPET, by

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY, IN WHICH Mlle. ELISE ONZALO will

display her wonderful versatility by taking part.

NEW COMIC SCENE BY THE ENGLISH CLOWNS, FRENCH AND ANGELO.

BY GENERAL REQUEST, THE FAMOUS GOODRICH TROUPE, in their specialty, "PARLOR SKATING."

SOMERSAULTS AND PIROUETTES ON HORSEBACK, BY MR. LAVATER LEE.

MUSICAL INTERLUDE, BY THE WALHALLA BROTHERS.

THE FOUR MAGNIFICENT BLACK STALLIONS, presented by SIGNOR CHIARI.

THE LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME "THE FOUR LOVERS," by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GRAND GALA MATINEE, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G., and GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY.

REMEMBER! ONLY A FEW NIGHTS MORE OF THIS FAMOUS COMBINATION!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Boxes, Six Chairs.....\$12.00.

Chairs (Dress Circle).....2.00.

Stalls, Carpeted Seats.....1.00.

Pie.....0.50.

Children under 10 years and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, half price, except to Boxes.

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pie Seats has been arranged for Native Ladies. (To which they alone will be admitted.)

A Plan of the Seats can be seen at MAR-MANDE'S HAIRDRESSING SALOON, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, where Tickets will be on Sale Daily from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., accommodating Parties who may wish to secure Seats in advance.

Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 punctually.

G. AGRATI, General Agent. Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [501]

Intimations.

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....Tls. 300,000 IN 6,000 SHARES OF Tls. 50 EACH.

1,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED IN PART PAYMENT TO THE VENDORS, AND THE BALANCE IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

Payments:—Tls. 10 per Share on Application; Tls. 15 per Share on Allotment; Tls. 25 per Share Three Months after Allotment.

Where no Allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE: F. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq., E. W. RICE, Esq., J. S. EZEKIEL, Esq., F. W. CALLES, Esq., JOHN MORRIS, Esq., G. McDINN, Esq.

BANKERS: THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

LEGAL ADVISER: R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

AUDITOR: GEO. R. CORNER, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing and largely increasing the business of Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, and of conducting the same, so far as the Shareholders are concerned, upon the Co-operative principle. With this view the Provisional Committee have arranged to acquire the leasehold store and premises in the Nanking and Szechuen Roads and the freehold manufactory and godown in the Yuen-Ming-Yuen and Soochow Roads, together with the plant, machinery, fixtures, stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Firm's business, upon very advantageous terms.

The following are the principal departments of the business as at present carried on, viz.: Household and General Stores, Wines, Spirits and other Liquors, Bakery, Tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting, Drapery, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, Fancy Goods, Furnishing and General Upholstery.

Each branch of the business is in good working order, and well provided with all requisite fixtures and plant, while the stock is large and suitable, and the present staff of assistants is thoroughly well qualified.

To aid production in the furniture, factory, powerful steam wood-working machinery has been ordered and may shortly be expected from Europe.

The gross returns of the Firm's business during the four years ended the 31st of March, 1882, have averaged about \$310,000.00 per annum, while the average annual profit during the same period has, after making ample allowance for bad debts, been over \$49,000.00.

Messrs. AUGUSTUS WHITE and GEORGE R. CORNER have certified to the above figures:—

While the averages mentioned above are for a period of four years, the business done during the latter two of those years shows a marked increase, the profits for the two years ended the 31st of March 1882 being over \$109,000, or about \$20,000 in excess of the previous two years.

The accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1883, have not yet been fully made up, but the Day Books for the last six months of that year show Net Sales of \$178,177.97, against \$166,277.64 for the corresponding period of the previous year, being an increase of \$11,860.33.

The net profits of the business of the Company will be applied in the first place to paying interest to the Shareholders upon their Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and of whatever surplus may remain one-third will be applied in such way as the Shareholders shall from time to time determine, and the remaining two-thirds will be divided among those Shareholders who are contributors of business, *pro rata*, according to the amount of business contributed by each during the year in respect of which the distribution is made.

The purchase price to be paid for the land, buildings, plant, steam and other machinery, fixtures, and goodwill appertaining to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ's business has been fixed at the sum of Tls. 150,000, in part payment of which sum the vendors are prepared to accept Tls. 50,000, in fully paid up shares in the Company and two-thirds of the balance by equal instalments, 12 and 18 months respectively from the formation of the Company, thus leaving only Tls. 33,334 to be paid down. The unpaid purchase money will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. only, and the Directors will have the option of anticipating any payment of principal should they think fit to do so. The Vendors are prepared to dispose of their stock, all of which has been expressly imported for the business, and is in good condition, at its cost, as laid down in Shanghai. Its estimated value is about Tls. 125,000. Power will be taken in the Deed of Settlement to increase the Capital of the Company should such increase, at any future time, appear to the Shareholders desirable.

The present members of the Firm of HALL & HOLTZ have agreed to remain in the Company's service for, at least three years, and to do their utmost to further its interests.

The Agreement of sale and the draft Deed of Settlement are open for inspection at the Office of the Company's Legal Adviser.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, or from the Company's Bankers.

Application for Shares, at Hongkong or Foochow, can be made to Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Agents of the Agra Bank.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [487]

For Sale.

FOR SALE: G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PINTS.....\$23 per Case. Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [8]

FOR SALE: EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKINGS' PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE. Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day. Apply to G. FENWICK & Co., Victoria Foundry. Hongkong, 15th April, 1883. [328]

FOR SALE CHEAP: FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS C O K E

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS. COAL TARIFF IN BARRELS. CHIOY CHEW. Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY, BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [469]

FOR SALE: EX. S.S. "YORKSHIRE" AND CONNECTING STEAMERS FROM OPORTO.

A SMALL INVOICE OF GUEDES' WELL KNOWN "3 GRAPES" PORT-WINE. Apply to F. J. V. JORGE. Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [466]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE: CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegeteros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos, all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOs of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c. Commissions Executed. JOSE M. BASA. No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [343]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS, PICKS, AXES, HATCHETS.

ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS, PATENT BIT BRACES, AUGER-BITS, DRILLS, GIMBLETS, SQUARES.

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.

MRS. POTT'S PATENT SADRONS, COOKING-STOVES, FAIRBANK'S SCALES, FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE, DRILLING MACHINES, BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING TOOLS.

ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED, ANVILS, VICES, HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS, GLASS CUTTERS, SCROLL SAWS, FAMILY GRINDSTONES, BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWs.

&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIE, SCREW WRENCHES, PLANE IRONS, CHISELS, HAMMERS, PINNERS, NIPPERS, DIVIDERS, RULES, METAL SCISSORS, METAL SAWS, TUBE EXPANDERS, OILFEEDERS, OIL CANS, SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES, WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES, PATENT SOCKETS, DISTRESS SIGNALS, HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS, FOGHORNS, SIGNAL LAMPS, LIFE BUOYS, LIFE BELTS, BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES, &c., &c., &c.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE. Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OR
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor"—and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

THE result of the libel case *BULGIN v. FRASER-SMITH*, tried before Mr. Justice Russell and a special jury, at the Supreme Court on Monday last, is another startling indication of the elastic nature of the Libel Act and a convincing proof of the extraordinary legal acumen and profound intelligence of a Hongkong jury. The verdict returned in this case simply closes the door to anything like independent discussion in the public press of this Colony. It has been practically decided by these gentlemen that anything in the slightest degree offensive to or reflecting on any plaintiff is a malicious libel which demands damages, no matter under what circumstances the affair may have been brought before the public. The decisions of all the great English Judges during the past seventeen years have been totally set aside or ignored; it has been held that there is no such thing as a qualified privilege attached to newspaper publications; the spirit as well as the letter of the law have been quietly "shelved;" and damages have been awarded for fairly and justifiably publishing harmless expressions, which under no possible combination of circumstances, could be construed by reasonable and thinking men to mean what the law terms "a false and malicious libel." The Hongkong press would in future appear to be placed completely at the mercy of any low, sneaking scamp, who cares to insult decency and public intelligence by flaunting his toothless venom and brazen impudence in the columns of any wretched print, and who, when his shallow pretensions are held up to public ridicule, seeks compensation for his wounded feelings and sham reputation at the hands of a jury in an action at law.

The facts in the case *BULGIN v. FRASER-SMITH* are easily dealt with. The first named in his capacity as editor of the *China Mail* publishes what is supposed to be a criticism of a paragraph in the *Nagasaki Rising Sun*. In this criticism (?) Mr. Bulgin wrote:—"It is a mean and cowardly proceeding of which amateur journalists are frequently guilty, to make vituperative and senseless remarks concerning persons who do not act exactly in accordance with their wishes." Now these exceedingly hostile observations were really not elicited by anything published in the *Nagasaki paper*; they were not, so far as can be seen, either justifiable, or in any way called for; nor could they claim to be a criticism of the opinions of the *Rising Sun* on the subject at issue. In fact, they were nothing more nor less than a grossly offensive and per-

sonal attack on somebody—who that somebody is even Mr. Bulgin, on oath, was not quite sure. The defendant in dealing with the matter in the columns of the *Telegraph* asked what justification Mr. Bulgin had for setting himself up as an authority on the acts of journalists, and made a statement to the effect that this self constituted critic's journalistic experiences prior to coming to China had been confined to police court reporting for a low class paper called the *Clerkenwell News*; that he had been a journalistic failure in Hongkong, Yokohama and Shanghai; had written a lot of vulgar trash; and was, judged by the criticism quoted above, an impertinent "puppy," whose cheek was his strongest point. Mr. Bulgin was further advised to confine himself as much as possible in his capacity of Editor of the *China Mail* to the use of the scissors and paste brush. There can be little doubt that Mr. FRASER-SMITH in writing of Mr. Bulgin's journalistic experiences prior to coming to China, intended to refer to his London experiences, and the omission of a single word was taken to completely alter the meaning of what was said to be a false and malicious libel.

This kind of thing may be strict law, but it is a long way from being strictly just. Although Mr. Bulgin's insulting and uncalled for references to the mean and cowardly amateur journalist he had in his mind's eye, were ten times more scandalous and disgraceful than the paragraph in the *Telegraph*, the thin-skinned self-constituted literary expert, the greatly self-lauded author and journalist considered it necessary in defence of his "precious reputation" to institute legal proceedings for defamation of character. Under examination in the witness box it was elicited from Mr. Bulgin that his only London experiences were on the *Daily Chronicle*—which was and is still known as the *Clerkenwell News*—but in addition to this he had been one year on the *Cheltenham Times* "to learn journalism;" four and a half years on some country papers known as "Mr. BAXTER'S South of England newspapers;" and one year on the *Rosendale News*. As Mr. Bulgin's provincial experiences had been omitted, it was alleged that the reference made by the defendant to his status as a journalist was false, and consequently malicious and libellous.

Judging from the cross-examination of Mr. Bulgin, we are inclined to think that, from a practical point of view, Mr. FRASER-SMITH's summing up of the Editor of the *China Mail*'s journalistic experiences to constitute him a literary expert was substantially correct. We saw Mr. Bulgin under examination by Mr. FRANCIS, we heard his replies to Mr. FRASER-SMITH's "heckling," and we are of opinion that the talented author of "Notes on Australasia, South Africa, and Mauritius" displayed sufficient aptitude in the art of playing with the truth to entitle him to a place in the niche of fame alongside that great champion, DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN. Mr. Bulgin's memory was greatly at fault when he made a mistake of a year and a half in stating his age; or was it not a slight error in the not too carefully compiled list of his journalistic engagements? Mr. Bulgin's memory was again unreliable when he swore that he had never mentioned anything in any way to the defendant about his police court reporting in London. His own letter drew forth the reluctant admission that he had given some information; but he could not remember, Mr. Bulgin's imagination was evidently wandering when he alluded to Mr. GRIBBLE, who, he said, was editor of the *Nagasaki Express* when he (Bulgin) was in Japan. Mr. Bulgin's experiences in Japan, according to his own sworn statement, extended over the space of one calendar month; but a far more reliable authority in our estimation, the *Shanghai Mercury*, says a fortnight was his full term on the *Japan Mail*. In any case, he could know very little about Japan, beyond his "impressions." Mr. Bulgin said he knew Mr. RIVINGTON, the editor of the *Mercury*; and in the next breath confessed that he had never spoken to that gentleman in his life. Mr. Bulgin when brought to the scratch was compelled to admit that he knew nothing about the Editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, that the probabilities were this, and his impressions that; that he could not say at this date what was passing through his mind when he wrote the slanderous paragraph, but that he did not think Mr. FRASER-SMITH was in his mind when he wrote it.

We are inclined to believe that had the *BULGIN v. FRASER-SMITH* libel case been tried in England, apart altogether from the question whether the alleged libel was or was not defamatory and therefore actionable, the admissions of Mr. Bulgin in the witness box would have extinguished his chances of obtaining a favorable verdict from any practical and intelligent jury. In the face of his oath that he had never done any police court reporting in London for the *Clerkenwell News*, his own letter and the defendant's sworn statement were quite

enough to show that he was not the witness of truth. The change of the paper's name from the *Clerkenwell News* to the *Daily Chronicle* and *Clerkenwell News* (?) raised a paltry quibble too contemptible to be seriously considered. Mr. Bulgin swore he was for one year editor and manager of the *Rosendale News*. There is, as a matter of fact, no such paper in existence. In the little town of Bacup in Lancashire, some 22 miles from Manchester, a small weekly paper is published, but its proper title is not the *Rosendale News* as sworn to by Mr. JAMES BULGIN, and this fact that the estimable gentleman knows right well. There are some half truths worse than a deliberate lie; this was one of them. The real question at issue was—Had the defendant falsely and maliciously defamed the professional reputation and prospects of the plaintiff by asserting that his journalistic experiences prior to coming to China were practically not of such a character as to justify his setting himself up as an authority on literary matters, and to entitle him to speak of his fellow labourers in the field of journalism as mean, cowardly and contemptible? In the face of the whole of the facts of the case, we think that in no place in the wide world, excepting Hongkong, would the plaintiff have obtained a verdict.

The damage to Mr. Bulgin's professional prospects and reputation was estimated at £100—not a lordly amount, it must be admitted. After he has paid his counsel's retainer, we opine that the balance remaining will not go a great way towards providing the succulent sausage or the soul inspiring blather for this mighty editor's matutinal meals. Were the game worth the candle, or our time less valuable, we should carry the case further, and ask Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO for a new trial, and in the event of his lordship refusing to grant us another hearing, bring the matter before Her Majesty's Privy Council. But really it is not worth while. Public opinion in Hongkong is with us, and that is all we really care about. We shall certainly send a full report of the proceedings to the highest legal authorities in London—as we did with most gratifying results to ourselves in the *BANDMANN* case—but merely for our own satisfaction, as we really are anxious to know how far a public journal can go in its criticisms without being liable to the annoyance of a libel action. We should regret exceedingly to have to resort to club-law; but really if the Law of Libel is what has been laid down in the case now under consideration, it would be far better for an independent Editor to plead his cause before a Magistrate than to be subjected to the tender mercies of a Hongkong jury.

The legal bearings of our latest libel case will be carefully treated in a special article.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 26th June.
THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Asiatic cholera is increasing in Damietta.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW CANAL.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that the British Government and the Suez Canal Company had agreed on many points, but had not yet fixed the date from which to extend the reduction of the tariff and that there were other important points still under consideration.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We quite agree with Byron that some men are worms in soul, more than the living things in tombs. We have had personal experience on the point quite recently.

THE only great libraries of study and research in the world which are kept open in any part during the evening, are the Bodleian at Oxford and the Royal Library in Brussels.

IT would appear that there are still some remnants of the old tyranny in France. A French doctor has been sent to jail for selling a long-warranted to make a man live 200 years.

THE case of Louredo v. the Club Lyrique in the Supreme Court, which was to have been heard on Tuesday last has been fixed for hearing on the morning of Wednesday, July 11th, at 10 o'clock.

WE are informed by the Agents, Messrs. G. R. Stevens & Co., that the steamship *Venice* left Sydney yesterday for this port, via Queensland ports and Port Darwin, and is due to arrive here on or about the 24th proximo.

"WELL, old fellow, how is your mother-in-law?" "Dead!"—He had (excuse my emotion) had a stroke of apoplexy and died in less than ten minutes. At first I thought she had only fainted, and I never was so scared in my life."

WE read that the moral support heretofore given to the Salvation army in England by dignitaries of the Episcopal Church is being withdrawn.

A CYNICAL contemporary remarks that the American horse in the English races, and the American hog in the German markets, seem to be making but poor headway this season.

"INFIDELITY used to skulk," says Archbishop Vaughan. "Infidelity," replies Charles Bright, "might well skulk when its professors were put to death if they showed themselves. It was a fine thing for the wolf to accuse the lamb of skulking."

JOHN BRIGHT, speaking at Glasgow, the other day, to the University students, trotted out the old observation that the Indian Empire, which England has won by breaking all the Ten Commandments, cannot be ruled on the principles of the Sermon on the Mount.

OF the inhabitants of New Guinea, Great Britain's latest acquisition, a recent writer says: The truth appears to be that New Guinea is inhabited by at least two different races; one, which is supposed to be the aboriginal, being the Papuan proper, who are black or dusky brown, with flaxen hair and highly accentuated negro features; the other copper colored, straight haired and allied to the Polynesian family.

WE read that four men were recently "docked" for robbing one David Talbot, at Lancesfield, Vic. David is excessively short-sighted, and when asked if he could identify the prisoners as the men who bailed him up, he electrified the court by pointing with the greatest confidence to the jury, and then shouting out: "Yes, them's the gentlemen who robbed me." David had got his ideas of a "jury of four" muddled up with matters of a somewhat foreign nature.

SAYS that pious humbug the Reverend Joe Look—There are 300,000,000 of women on this planet who have only the Buddhist hope of being born again as men, instead of loads or snakes. There are 80,000,000 of women in Moslem harems. There are uncounted millions of men and women and children growing up in the most degraded superstitions, and suffering in mind and body and estate, from inherited Pagan customs. In the name of mere philanthropy and secular prudence, Christian missions ought to receive a support, immediate, abundant, permanent, and unflinching.

WE read that a timber merchant living and carrying on business at Kiba Fukagawa, Tokiyo, who was once a rich man, has been lately reduced to poverty owing to the changes in the business since the Restoration. He sold off his household effects one after another till he was obliged to part with the last godown in his possession to meet the demands of his creditors. Accidentally, however, while he was removing some debris from the building, he discovered a pool of water under the floor, and, attracted by curiosity, pumped out the water, when to his great surprise he found a copper box containing 483 pieces of old gold and silver coins, which appear to have been preserved by his forefathers to be used in case of dire necessity. He reported the discovery to the authorities and gave a banquet in order to offer thanks to his ancestors.

SAYS the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 16th inst.—Freights on offer are at low figures, and no improvement may be looked for till the inquiry for bottoms is greater than it is at present. The tea season is in full swing, and the two next mail steamers for San Francisco will take large quantities of the commodity, the *Coptic*, on the 23rd inst., and the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, about the 6th proximo, at 3 cents and 2 cents respectively. The steamers *Benvenue*, and *Hartur* are both on the berth for New York at £3 10s., and the American bark *Guy C. Goss* is taking tea for New York at 2 cents per lb. gross and 87 U.S. gold per ton of 40 cubic feet for San Francisco; the American ship *Grecian* is loading at the same rate as the *Goss*, and both vessels are rapidly filling up. The *Radnorshire* sailed on Saturday last, for London, via ports; and the *Pembroke* and *Lord of the Isles* for New York, via ports, on the 12th. The *Patrida*, the steamer referred to last week as having been offered to the Union Shipping Company, has been purchased for the sum of £26,250, and the vessel being new (her keel was laid in October last) and as she is precisely suited to the requirements of the company, it is generally considered they have made a good bargain.

AN Australian paper says:—At Ballarat one Ah Chung (probably of Eastern origin) observed a box on his counter. He had not placed it there, so with the delightful curiosity (it is a gross calumny to suppose that women have a monopoly of this winning characteristic) of his sex and nation, he opened it. It contained dynamite caps. Even then his curiosity was not satisfied, so he took one to learn what could be learnt of it, without an instructor, but with a hammer. He is now acquainted with the properties of fulminating mercury. He is also a thumb and three fingers short. His digits were short enough before, but they are shorter now—at least in number. Besides the unsightliness inseparable from truncated members, his performances on the "tom-tom" are somewhat interfered with, as the artistic shake on which so much depends in Oriental music has to be skipped or imperfectly rendered. The peculiarities of nitro-glycerine and its half-brother dynamite are now so well understood that it is not easy to see what additional light Ah Chung expected to throw on the matter by actual experiment. One thing, however, is certain. The confiding nature of this child of the Sun has undergone such a radical change, and his desire to study the fitness of things has received such an emphatic rebuff, that the poultry belonging to his barbarian neighbors are suffered to attain a longevity and development to which they were formerly strangers.

WE are informed by the agents, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., that the Nouvelle Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur's steamship *Amerique*, from Marseilles, left Saigon this morning for this port.

AFTER a revival meeting held not far from Melbourne, we read that several converted Chinamen joined the whites in singing "We're bound for the Promised Land." The audience knew, however, that they were bound for somebody's hen-roost.

WE take the following from the Sydney Bulletin:—Advance larrikinism! Scene: Quarter Sessions, Bourke. Promising youth being tried before intelligent jury for pulling a woman's clothes up to her knees in presence of four men. Sworn to by reliable witness. Verdict, not guilty. Judge Docker: "Well, gentlemen, I am rather astonished at the verdict you have arrived at." Foreman: "We thought the whole thing was only a lark." O yes, such a lark for—the woman!

"SENEX" writes to the *Times* to ask if any one can inform him how an old member, without becoming an atheist, can obtain so comfortable a seat as that now occupied by Mr. Bradlaugh. He says:—"I have sat in Parliament many years, and am beginning to feel bored by the late hours, the weary divisions, and the unprofitable wrangling. I should be very glad to retire, but fear I should miss the pleasure of occasionally strolling in, to hear the debates, or have a gossip with my friends. Could I exchange places with Mr. Bradlaugh? Barring his atheism, I should be glad to do so at once. To find the House of Commons once more what it used to be called, the best club in London, to have the run of its library and refreshment rooms, to spend the whole morning there reading, writing, eating, drinking, and smoking, and in the afternoon to listen to the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone from the best seat in the house, so far as seeing and hearing are concerned, without the responsibility of speaking or voting—such a position seems to me to be the very cynosure of London life, and I wonder that any one should wish to exchange it for the purgatory of political strife inside the bar of the house." The writer throws out the suggestion that members who have sat in Parliament for, say, twenty-five or thirty years, and who may wish to retire from its active duties without losing their entire interest in it, should have the privilege of becoming honorary though no longer honourable members.

A VERY curious case, which has been before the French courts for fifteen years, has lately been decided. It appears that in 1866 a certain Zouave (named Jacob) was suddenly invested with the power of curing all manner of bodily infirmities by the glance of his eye. The letters produced in court show that "Jacob's cure" enjoyed a great vogue; marshals of the French army were among his clients, and one of them who was lame testified to the fact that after meeting Jacob's eye "he was able to disengage with his crutches and dance round his garden." Jacob was as generous as he was powerful; he refused to accept any money for his services, and rejected the offers of all the Barons who were anxious to exhibit him. At last, however, he came to terms with a Catholic publisher, M. Repos. Jacob was to write "at the dictation of the spirits" a work entitled "Pensées du Zouave Jacob"; M. Repos was to publish it at his sole risk, and the profits were to be equally divided—a further condition being that the work was to be published without the change of a word. Unfortunately, the book turned out to be one of those "whereof, though not in Dutch, the world too little knows, the publisher too much." M. Repos proceeded to recast the work, and Jacob promptly brought an action for damages. The war intervened, and Jacob was reported to have been shot as a spy. The spirits, however, had not really forsaken him, and in 1873 he returned to France. Meanwhile M. Repos had died, and his heirs could not be found. But in 1880 they came forward; Jacob at once pressed his action, and after various delays and appeals he has been awarded 2,000 francs damages for M. Repos's presumption in tampering with the words of the spirits.

MR. OSCAR WILDE recently expressed himself freely to a Paris correspondent concerning the discoveries of the beautiful, that he made at Chicago. He said:—"Even in Chicago I found much—much of intense interest—beauties. One day as I strolled in that city I came upon—the water-works—a sort of castellated atrocity, with pepper-box turrets and absurd portcullises. How came they (thought I, with amusement)—how came they to erect this hideous building in this most modern and utilitarian of cities? I must have a closer look at this horror. Perchance I shall find some beauty even here, I murmured; for we cannot live without Beauty, you know. We can do without food, and things of that sort, but not without Beauty. Then it occurred to me that perhaps I might discover this Beauty I had sought for in vain so long in American machinery. A wheel is in itself a very beautiful object. All the noblest forms of the ceramic art are derived from the potter's wheel. And yet in England I had always found machinery such a pitiful and ugly thing—a jumble of cranks and cogs and petty pieces, you know, without a touch of grandeur about them. So I entered that castellated horror at Chicago, and there at last I came upon a wheel—the wheel of the Chicago Waterworks—a mighty, majestic, unutterably harmonious wheel. I saw the beauty and the poetry of America in that revolving wonder; and I said to myself, ever America produces a great musician let him write a Machinery Symphony. He could have no more worthy subject. But of course they never will have a great musician out there." continued Oscar, dropping from the clouds to earth with singular suddenness, "until they have abolished the shrieking steam whistle. Their symphonies have all been ruined by those whistles."

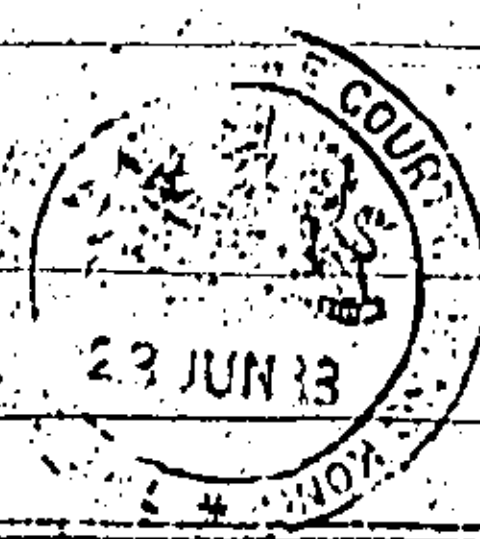
ARCHER'S Surprise Party gave a very successful performance in the Concordia Theatre, Canton, on Tuesday evening to a rather select but highly appreciative audience. Mr. Lacie called great amusement in his clever exhibition of ventriloquism with his wooden-headed family in "Begone, Dull Care," and Mr. and Mrs. Archer were very well received in their capital variety entertainment. We understand that Mr. Archer and his Company will shortly leave for Shanghai via the Coast Ports, where they ought to perform to good houses.

"How is your wife this morning?" asked the pastor of Mr. Johnson. "She died last night." "Ah, that's a grievous affliction." "Yes, I know it." "But, Brother Johnson, it's an ill wind blows no good, and it is all for the best." "I think so myself, sir, and I try to bear up under it." "That's right, I'm glad to hear you say so." "Yes, yes; I've just figured up that the funeral will cost \$98.75, and the amount she had calculated on for spring clothes was \$101.50. It is true that \$2.75 is not much on such an occasion as this, but I try to be calm and not let my feelings overcome me."

How juries manage in Paris. Soufflet, a young artisan, had a row in a pub. with one Astheimer, because the former declined to pay after having invited Ast. to drink. He was kicked outside by the landlord, but soon after returned with a wooden plank, waited for Ast. at the street corner, and hit him with it over the head in such a manner that Ast. dropped dead. Council for the prisoner now informed the jury that Soufflet was well known to be a man of a violent temper, and Astheimer should have known better than irritate him by declining to pay for the drinks. As he persisted in doing so to his own danger, it was Ast.'s own fault that he got killed. The jury were so impressed with this argument that they brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

A FAIRLY large number of spectators attended the performance at Chiarini's circus last night when a repetition of the previous evening's programme was gone through. The artists engaged were well received in their various acts and were accorded warm applause. A grand change of programme has been advertised for to-night's show in which the English clown, Messrs. French and Angelo, will make their first joint appearance. A grand tumbling exhibition by the entire company is also announced. For the first time this season Mr. Lavater Lee will appear and present his somersaults and piroettes on horse-back. When Mr. Lee was here before he created a very favorable impression by his brilliant and finished riding of the trick act school, so we are looking forward to being treated to something good to-night. Signor Chiarini will introduce his four black stallions and show what patient training is capable of when applied to that noblest specimen of the brute creation, the horse. The Walhalla brothers in their musical interlude, and the laughable pantomime of the "Four Lovers," to say nothing of the skating exhibition of the Goodrich family, which will be repeated by special request, should attract a large audience to the Bowington marquee.

"THE classic Bandmann" does not appear from our latest advices to be electrifying the good people of Australia. Week after week the newspapers teem with paragraphs turning the efforts of "Shakespeare's patron" into ridicule. Hamlet in blackhead gloves excites merriment; Romeo in the guise of a fat Cupid is received with howls of derisive laughter. When "the great tragedian" appears as Shylock, an unkind audience is rude enough to address him from the pit as "Old Shifty per Shent," and in some towns he has been recommended "to go back to Hongkong and get kicked" in a recent number of the *Sydney Bulletin* appears the following amusing description of one of Daniel's exhibitions:—"We have received from Mackay (Q.) an account of Mr. Bandmann's performance of 'Hamlet' there. Our correspondent writes *current calamo* and is, caustic besides. 'Scattered here, and there through the three folio sheets of his notice are such epithetical gems as 'Temple of Tragedy,' 'Zion of Tragedy,' and many others which betray the matter hand. Consequently we consider that we have been honored by a communication from a citizen of high standing up there—the Clerk of Petty Sessions, perhaps, or even the Mayor. We are inclined to think it was the clerk, however, as all the words are spelled correctly. We may be pardoned for being proud of this condescension on the part of his worship or his clerkship, whichever it is. Up till now our country correspondence has mostly been with the local bellman or pondkeeper. As might be expected, our present correspondent may your worship live forever, may your clerkship never die—has the fantastic tastes of his class. He objects, for instance, to there being no Castle of Elsinore in the play, and to Hamlet standing out against a background of ragged gun trees (the stock scene in the Mackay theatre, we are informed), to splinter his soliloquy. Really, now—though, of course, we defer to the more refined tastes of the Mackay exclusive—we think that this is rather amazing. It seems also, that there was some bother about the Ghost—the gentleman who was to have played his part was playing poker and held too good a hand to come, or something else prevented him; but, anyhow, 'a gentleman from the audience kindly consented to fill up the gap.' By the way, we can't see how the absence of a Ghost could make a gap, and did it so well that an individual section of the audience proposed to make him stick to the part altogether. It was only after a great deal of persuasion that they consented not to kill him. We have often felt the same way; there are scores of us who would make very indifferent men, but who, we are persuaded, would make excellent ghosts. Anyhow, Mr. Bandmann's performance was not properly appreciated in Mackay, which is hard either upon Mackay or Mr. Bandmann; we don't know which. Daniel K. had better luck at Rockhampton."



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Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

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WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself as
MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT
at this Port under the name of FO SHUN
YANG HONG 行洋順保
CHEONG QUAN SANG.
CHOON YUN STREET,
Canton, 1st June, 1883. [447]

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THE Underigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 30th June, 1883, at Two O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Buildings formerly known as the
"HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSE,"

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—
SITTING, DINING and BED ROOM
FURNITURE, PICTURES, MIRRORS,
CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE,
&c., &c.

A VERY GOOD BILLIARD TABLE and
HARMONIUM.
The above will be on view on FRIDAY
morning.
TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [506]

Intimations.

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**
EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE "HONAM" will make a Trip to Macao
and Back on SUNDAY, the 1st July,
leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. and Macao at 4 P.M.
First-class Fare to Macao and Back \$2. No
Second-class. Tickets to be purchased at the
Company's Office.
The Macao Hotel will be prepared to supply
breakfast to the Excursionists. A few can have
breakfast on board the steamer by leaving notice
at the office, addressed to the Purser, *Honam*, not
later than 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 28th inst.
By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1883. [504]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at 3.15
O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolution
Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the
Company held on the 19th day of June, 1883,
will be submitted for confirmation as a Special
Resolution.

By Order, **JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [490]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at 3.15
O'CLOCK P.M., when Resolutions will be pro-
posed that each of the existing Shares of the
Company be Divided into Five Shares of \$100;
upon each of which the sum of \$20, shall be
credited as paid up, and that the Memorandum
and Articles of Association be altered in accordance
thereof.

By Order, **JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [491]

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day
of July, 1883, at FOUR O'CLOCK, in the
AFTERNOON, when the Resolutions which were
passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of
the Company held on the 12th day of June, 1883,
will be submitted for Confirmation as Special
Resolutions.

By Order of the Board, **W. H. RAY,**
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [401]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY
per cent. upon Contributions for the year
1882, this day been DECLARED.
SHAREHOLDERS will be held on Application at
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st
instant.

By Order of the Board, **DOUGLAS JONES,**
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 25th to
the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **J. BRADLEY SMITH,**
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1883. [481]

**HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY
LIMITED.**

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th instant,
until the 2nd proximo, both days included.
HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [468]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
**M. F. VINCENT'S WINE and SPIRIT
STORE** and also the BAKERY now at
No. 8, PRAY STREET, will be REMOVED from
1st July next, to No. 24, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [441]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AND HAVE NOW ON VIEW, A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR

OLEOGRAPHS

IN

MASSIVE GILT FRAMES,

OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, EMBRACING SECULAR AND SACRED SUBJECTS

FROM PICTURES BY THE GREAT ARTISTS.

SUBJECTS.

**THE MADONNA AND CHILD—AFTER
RAFFAELLE.
THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS—
AFTER REUBENS.
THE DEATH OF ST. JOSEPH.
SIMEON IN THE TEMPLE.
DAVID AND THE LION.
SPRING.
SUMMER.
AUTUMN.
WINTER.
THE FLOWER SELLER.
THE FORTUNE TELLER.
CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.
THE OLD WOMAN AND THE SHOE.
MORNING JOY.
ST. NICHOLAS EVE.
LOST IN THE PRAIRIE.**

**THE DEER'S BAITING GROUND.
THE CHICKEN'S SERMON.
WIDE AWAKE.
ANGEL'S OFFERING.
LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE.
BEATRICE CENCI.
THE INSPECTOR'S VISIT.
AN ANATOMICAL LESSON—AFTER
REMBRANDT.
REMBRANDT AND HIS WIFE.
OUR DARLING.
DREAM ON.
DORTRECHT.
EVENING SCHOOL.
GERMAN LANDSCAPE.
SHAKESPEARE'S BEATRICE.
IN THE FIELDS.
THE RABBITS. GODESBURG.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A FEW COPIES ONLY OF MR. COLQUHOUN'S NEW BOOK,
"ACROSS CHRYSSE"
WILL ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.
Intending Purchasers should register their orders AT ONCE to Secure Copies.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

**MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.**

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES; Very Cheap.
THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
at a Cheaper Rate than can be laid down from London.
LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.
A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE and SEASIDE LIBRARIES.
WALTON'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.
WHO'S WHO?
STATESMAN'S YEAK BOOK.

GILDER'S ICE PACK and TUNDRA.
&c., &c., &c.

LAWN TENNIS SETS. SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND
CRICKET MARKERS.

SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."
BEZIQUE.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,
COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.	Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.
" Cotton Trimming Lace.	" Earrings to match the above.
" Silk Handkerchief Border.	" Fancy Pendant.
" Silk Circular and Square D'oyles.	" Plain Chain Necklace.
" and Black Silk Fillets.	" Fancy Locket.
" Silk Parasol Cover.	" Fancy Bracelet.
" Cotton Parasol Cover.	" Brooch (Love Knot).
" Silk Veil and Scarf.	" " (Marguerite).
" Silk Collar and Cuffs.	" " (Slipper).
" Silk Collar Brest Pendant.	" " (Shell).
" Silk Collar Brest Pointed.	" " (Circular).
" Cotton Collar Brest Pointed.	" " (Lily).
" and Black Silk Necktie.	" " (Lily).
" Silk Mittens.	" Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [38]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX "GLENFALLOCH."

NEW FOULARD and BROCHU SILKS.
Brown and Green SILK LAVENTINE for Re-
covering UMBRELLAS.
NEW WHITE DRESS MATERIALS in Great
Variety.
EGYPTIAN and VICTORIA LAWNS.
DRESS SATEENS in every Colour.
White Swiss Checked DRESS MUSLINS.
Boys' GALATEA, HOLLAND, DRILL, and
FLANNEL Washing Suits in every size.

LADIES' FANCY POMPADOUR COSTUMES.
NEEDLEWORKS and INSERTION to Match
all Widths.
Black and Coloured SILK MITTS.
CHEAP VALENCIENNES LACES.
An entirely new Stock of Ladies' UMBRELLAS.
VICTORIA MUSIC BOOKS.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
PEAR'S SOAP.

&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [249]

FOR SALE.
THE OWNER—being about to retire from
Business is open to negotiate for the Sale
of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNI-
TURE Complete of the Old Established and
well-known establishment known as the "NATION-
AL HOTEL," situated at Nos. 22 and 24,
Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO
BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one
American) which are in first-class condition.
For further Particulars apply to
JOHN OLSON,
National Hotel.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467]

FOR SALE.
WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS,
No. 1 to 10.
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 oz.
U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 inches Wide.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.
WILLIAM DOLAN,
27, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [495]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship.
Captain Jones, will be despatched for the above
Port, TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at DAY-
LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [507]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to New
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,
TASMANIA and FIJI).

**THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer**
"MENMUIR"

will be despatched as above on THURSDAY,
the 5th July, at FIVE P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office)
will be received up to 4 P.M. of the day previous.
Contents and Value of Parcels must be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1883. [484]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,
COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE,
and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE,
NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN
PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA
and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

Captain Willis, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 6th July, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [489]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**

THE Steamship

"AMERIQUE,"

Jouvé, Commander, will sail on or about
the 18th proximo, for MARSEILLES,
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, and SUEZ, and will leave to call at
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and
Stewards.

FARES 1ST CLASS, 2ND CLASS.
Hongkong to Marseilles \$300 \$240.

RETURN TICKETS are now Granted by
the Steamers of this Line available for the
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from the
date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for
which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-
embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

6 Months.....\$520.....\$410.
12 ".....560.....445.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [505]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR HAMBURG (DIRECT).

THE 3/3 A. I. I. Danish Brig

"FANO,"

M. N. Mortensen, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [418]

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE A. I. I. Austrian Barque.

Bernedich, Master, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [499]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"RESOLUTE,"

Nicksels, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1883. [477]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"McLAURIN,"

Little, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1883. [495]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"ADOLPH OBRIG,"

Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [454]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND "TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO."

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama on TUESDAY, the 10th July, at THREE
P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco,